EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 3.

Executions at Rome-Two Young Men Guilletined-Affairs in Spain-Reverdy Johnson and the Amecan Press.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have

European advices to December 3.

ROME. Monti and Tognetti Guilletined-Horri-ble Scenes on the Scaffold. Romo (Nov. 24) Correspondence London Herald.

Monti and Tognetti were executed at 7 A. M. to-day. Almost up to the last mombat hopes were entertained that the lives of the prisoners would be spared, but these were dispelled at moon yesterday by the appearance of the tavotom. These are wooden boards which are placed at the corners of the street, and inscribed with the names, ages, and descriptions of the condemned men, the place and hour of their execution, and also an invitation to the faithful to meet in certain churches and there recite prayers for the dying.

prayers for the dying.

The condemned were two working masons, aged respectively 23 and 33, one of them leaves behind him a widow and five children. The scaffold was crected during last night. A large number of people were present at the execution, but were kept some distance from the conditions but the treatment of the conditions were sent as the execution. tion, but were kept some distance from the guillotine by the troops who were on guard. These consisted of a battalion of Zouaves, some troops of the line, some dragoons, and also some mounted gendarmes, who galloped about and kept a clear space in front of the scaffold. At 5 o'clock the executioner and the priests went to the condemned men and they were conducted to the Conforteria, or the chapel, where, according to custom, they received the last consolations of religion. Exactly at 7 A. M. the brethren of Misericorde left the Church of St. John the Beheaded and proceeded to the Conforteria, which they entered. In about ten minutes they reappeared conducting the elder of the executioner marched in fron!. A brother of the Misericorde held a crucifix in front of the

of the Misericorde neld a cruciflx in front of the of the Misericorde held a crucilix in front of the prisoner, whose arms were tied behind his back, and who was supported by his confessor. The executioner first ascended the scaffold, and gave a glance round to see that everything was in order; he was almost immediately followed by the condemed, who appeared very weak, and kept repeating "Misericorde." Almost immediately afterwards the head fell. Lifting the dissevered head by the hair, the executioner showed it to the troops, and then placed cutioner showed it to the troops, and then placed it on the scaffold beside the body, which his assistants had taken off the plank. He then wiped the knife with a sponge, and raised it to
its former position, while his assistants threw
sawdust upon the pools of blood which trickled
through the woodwork of the scaffold. After
that came the turn of the younger criminal,
Again the brethren of the Misericorde entered
the Conforteria.

the Conforteria.

The unfortunate criminal, who was in a very excited state, begged for mercy. The confessors tried to calm him, but in vain, and at last he was led forth, a white cloth having been thrown over his head in order that he should not see the body of his companion. His sobs and cries were barely audible, he could scarcely the state of the body of his companion. sus all himself, and in a tremulous voice kept repeating Misericorde. The pricet assisted him to mount the steps of the scafold, and gave him absolution while the assistants were binding him to the fatal plank. Even as the knife descended, the cry of Miscricorde rent the morning air. The executioner showed the head to the troops as he had done the first, and then the bodies were placed on a cart and carried to the Church of St. John the Beheaded. The priest remained upon the scaffold, and

made an address to the people. The executioner threw a sack of sawdust over the blood of the criminals, and then descended from the scaffold eriminals, and then descended from the scatold and disappeared, and immediately afterwards the troops returned to their barracks. The people remained very quietly, and after the departure of the troops collected around the guillotine, which was not removed until the evening, and guarded by a picket of soldiers, until at last they gradually dispersed.

Indignation and Excitement. Rome Correspondence Paris Temps,

The impression produced by the execution at Rome of the two young men who blew up the Serristori barracks is profound here. One of them, thirty-three years old, was father of a family; the other, aged twenty-one, was a mason's laborer. They were nothing but in-struments in the hands of others. For that reason the Pope, it was hoped might extend his elemency. The Italians naturally take into account only their own feelings, and do not think of the twelve innocent soldiers killed by the explesion, nor the resentment felt by the These two wretched men they have elevated

into patriotism. The Diritto calls them "noble heads," failen victims to the purest love of their country. From this, judge what the Rijorma and other journals say. Their fate created a lively interest among the advanced party at Naples, in this city, in Milan, and clsewhere. The Pope, it was thought, from prudence, pity, or yielding to the intercession of France and or yielding to the intercession of France, and especially of Prussia, would not sanction the execution. The intelligence of that event excited much emotion in the cases of Florence nd in the lobbles of the Chamber of Deputies. Notwithstanding the three millions recently sent, and indeed precisely in consequence of that remittance—in spite of the two confidential missions, etc., the Menabrea ministry has not been able to obtain a single word of approval, Those who are most irritated allege that if the Marquis de Banneville had simply expressed a wish, the execution would not have taken place. and that he abstained from doing so. I doubt whether his instructions provided for this case, But as you know for adversaries every weapon is good. I hear in reference to this event, heart felt maledictions more violent than ever against Paris. This execution will serve the Left as an arm against M. Menabrea.

SPAIN.

The Provisional Government Fore-warned and Forearmed:

A circular of Sener Sagosta has been published stating that the Government, while resolved to defend the cause of the revolution resolved to defend the cause of the revolution, is, at the same time, equally resolved to maintain the credit of the country and the future liberty and dignity of Spain. It is determined to overcome all obstacles which may hinder the attainment of that patriotic object. The civil governors are, therefore, recommended to be on their grant excellent reactionary managerers. on their guard against reactionary manouvres the object of which is to cause partial disturb ances, or to break up orderly public meetings, in the hope that the Government may thereby be induced to deprive the citizens of the right to hold them. The circular adds:—

"In this the reactionists deceive themselves. The civil Governors have the means to prosecute and punish all such criminal manageres without having to overstep the bounds prescribed by existing laws. The Governors must warn the people that the demagogues who thus attempt to unsettle affairs are nothing but agents of the two Bourbon branches. Under all circumstances, the Provisional Government has resolved boldly to pursue the path of liberty, and to guarantee order, and punish all who may make the slightest attempt against the rights which the country has achieved."

Interview with General Prim.

Paris (Nov. 30) Corres, London Daily News. The Gaulois, which in the early stages of the Spanish revolution received beyond all doubt exclusive information from General Prim, has to-day some information from its special correspondent at Madrid, M. Angel de Miranda, has been been been authorite. His letter respondent at Madrid, M. Angel de Miranda, which I believe to be authentic. His letter, dated Madrid, November 28, says that he had an interview with Prim on November 27, and that the General used the following words:

"I authorize you to declare that I have not, and never shall bave, any political-relations

FIRST EDITION | with the Bourbons of any branch whatever. I did not take pert in a revolution the first cry of which proclaimed the downfall of that farst of which proclaimed the downfall of that farst of which proclaimed the downfall of that farst of will never be the instrument or the protector of a royal family which has been a curse to my

> Victor Bugo Writes Another Letter: Several republican committees in Spain have written to Victor Huge, thanking him for the letter recently published, in which he urged the Spanish people to establish a republic in the place of the monarchy which has been overthrown. They, at the same time, ask him to assist the movement for the abolition of slavery which is now on foot in Spain. In reply to this appear, Victor Hugo has addressed a second letter to the Spainsh people, dated November 22. He is of opinion, he says in it, that abolition, and immediate abolition, is the duty of

the country.

What England did in 1838 and France in 1848, he thinks Spain ought to do in 1868. It would be an anomaly, after tyrauny has been overthrown at home, to retain slavery abroad. M. Hugo then dwells upon the degrading influence of the institution, not only upon the slave but upon the master, the yoke pressing, perhaps, more heavily upon the latter than the former by the intellectual and moral deterioration it carries with it. In conclusion, he calls upon the Spanish people to accomplish their "second liberation." "You have freed yourselves from despotism," he says; "now free yourself from slavery."

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson and the American Press.

From the Pall Mail Gazette, Dec. 2. A long letter from the London correspondent of the New York Tribune appeared in a contemporary yesterday with regard to Mr. Johnson's recent speeches. The writer seeks to prove that Mr. Johnson has given great offense in his own country by his cordial tone and friendly expressions towards England. There is truth in this, but the proof now adduced is nearly all from sources bitterly antagonistic to Mr. Johnson.

Johnson.

The Tribune hates England and has no affection for the present Minister. The other papers quoted by the correspondent, except the Times and the Nation, are all notorious for the violence of their anti-English prejudices. Extracts from the Tribune prove nothing, but it is now past all doubt that Mr. Johnson has not satisfied all classes of his countrymen by consenting to meet Mr. Laird and other similar acts. It was foreseen that much complaint would be was foreseen that much complaint would be the result, and probably Mr. Johnson knew that it would come. He has, however, done his duty according to

his view of an American Minister's duty in the present relations between the two countries, and assuredly he is not the sort of man to be frightened by the abuse of the Tribune. He has had to bear with that for a good many years past, and we doubt whether our climate has inuriously affected his nerves. Mr. Reverdy Johnson evidently decided on his course after the deliberation, and 1f his Government does not like that course he will not be left to gather its opinion from the dogmatic assertions of newspaper corre-rondents.

THE LEGAL TENDERS.

Official Opinion of the Effect of a Repeal

of the Legal-tender Act. TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASH-INGTON, D.c. II.—Sir:—Your proposition to "re-peal the Legal-tender act instanter" is simply the enactment of a law to compel the immediate resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government, the banks, and the people. Are the poorer sections of the country prepared for this? Think of it. The Government has of its own over \$550,000,000 of outstanding liabili-ties that are overdue. It is the indorser of the whole issue of the circulating notes of all the national banks, amounting to \$300,000,000 more. Then bear in mind that these banks owe their depositors some \$650,000 000 more. Here you have an aggregate of \$1,600,000,000 of debts, immediately due and payable in coin, for all of which the Government would have to stand the beaut the brunt.

The Government has say \$88,000,000 in gold in its vaults, or about 5½ per cent, of the indeptedness. You will say:—The "Government need but care for itself; it has nothing to do with the debts of the National Banks." Well, let's see how this is:—If one of these banks falls to pay its deposits on call, it of course fails to pay its circulating notes, on the happening of which the Controller of the Currency puts the bank in the hands of a Receiver, and the Treasury of the United States immediately becomes, in effect, the maker of the notes of such bank, and law compelled to redeem them. banks could stand such a state of things, in their present condition, for a single day, and the inevitable result would be that the banks, the business men, and the credit of the Govern

ment would go to perdition together. However desirable the return to specie payments may be, we should make haste to accom plish it slowly, if we would make it sure and permanent. Failures would be fatal. To apply the rule to "all future contracts" would not be quite to bad, but it is to a degree liable to the same objections, and, besides, it would strike every kind of business with paralysis. All your after reasoning seems to me to be per-fectly sound. We agree in all but the mode by which the desired good is to be attained. We should not be too impatient. The world was not made in a day. Neither can we pay a debt of \$1,600,000,000 in gold "instanter." We should, however, at once set ourselves about preparing the way over which we may soon pass, in per-fect safety, to the promised land that shall flow, not with milk and honey, but with gold

And silver.
Your other proposition, "that all the currency contracts now in force should be converted into specie or its equivalent, when due, say at seventy-five cents on the dollar," is objectionable, because it might possibly be decided to be unconstitutional, in that that it would "imp in the obligation of contracts." True, not more so than the present law, that makes something else than "gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." But that was enacted in a time of great peril, which has now passed.

Hoping that the action of Cougress will be such as to be satisfactory to all right-thinking such as to be satisfactory to some men, I am, very respectfully, yours, F. E. SPINNER,

David Wilder, Esq., Boston, Mass.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

A Man Roasted to Death in Wilmington.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial of yester-day contains the following:— A man named John Britt came to his death on Saturday night under the most horrible cir-cumstances, having been literally roasted alive. He was a workman at J. V. Rice & Co.'s Phoenix fron Foundry, where he has been em-ployed seven or eight years. He has been a steady, industrious man, and not much ad-dicted to drink, except that he would occasionally go on a spree on Saturday nights. He had charge of the stable and of the foundry, carrying the keys. On Saturday night a number o men were employed about the foundry later than usual, getting off some work that had to be finished that night. At about quarter before 10 o'clock Britt started with the wagon to take some castings down to the Diamond State rolling mill, He had been dripking some, and a man who went with him drinking some, and a man who went with him testified that they took a drink together there. That was the last those about the foundry saw of deceased, but he must have returned and put the team away, as it was found all right next morning. At about quarter before II deceased went to Robinson's restaurant, near the foundry, where he got something to eat. He staid there till about quarter after il, and then went out with a man, to whom he stood talking until 12 o'clock; he remarked that he thought he saw a light in the foundry, and would go and see what it was. That was the last that was seen of him until his children went in the foundry of him until his children went in the foliatry on Sunday morning to hunt him, and found his burning body. They ran for the foreman, Mr. Warvey, who went down to the foundry immediately, and found Britt's body lying in the trench, and against a red hot casting, the body in a biaze, and one leg partly burned off, so that there was no sign whatever of the lower part of it except the sole of his burned off, so that there was no sign whatever of the lower part of it except the sole of his boot. This trench had been dug the night before around the rim of a large fly-wheel, just cast, so as to expose it to the air and let it cool fast. Deceased knew the wheel was there, and saw the trench being dug, and how he ever got into the trench with one side pressed up against the red-bot iron is a mystery. Though he had been drinking, he does not appear to have been so drunk as to be unable to control his own movements, while he was so familiar with the foundry that he could

go about it at night without a lamp. The affair is as mysterious as it is horrible. The body, burned out of all semblance to humanity almost, was taken to the deceased's residence. The Coroner held an inquest on it, but elicited no facts beyond those stated. Britt was a native of Ireland, has lived in this country several years, and leaves a wife and a number of small children, who were dependent on him for

His wife and seven children are left in indigent circumstances, and are proper subjects for charity as well as sympathy. An effort will be made to raise funds for their assistance, and persons desiring to aid them may leave money at this office. It will be placed in the hands of Mr. Rice to be used for that purpose.

AUSTRALIA.

Cannibalism on the Solomon Group Seaman Murdered-Nuggets of Gold. The most recent arrival from this far-off land brings us some important and interesting

Melbourne (Oct. 31) correspondence says:—
"Some very big nuggets have been turned up
during the past month. At Gympie, in Queens
land, a 700 ounce nugget was taken out of the
Golden-Bar claim, 130 ounces of dust being also Golden-Bar claim, 130 ounces of dust being also obtained in the course of a couple of days. At Berlin, near Inglewood, in this colony, one man obtained in a couple of days 450 ounces, comprising one nugget of 286 ounces, and a number of smaller ones. At the same field two nuggets, weighing respectively 225 ounces and 175 ounces have also been discovered."

PUNISHING THE CANNIBALS. Advices from Sydney, Nov. 2, state that the British steamer Blanche has returned from a cruise among the South Sea Islands, where she was despatched from this port on the 18th August last to punish the natives of Rondova Bay for the murder and eating of the master and crew of the Sydney barque Marian Renny, She arrived at the Solomon Group on the 5th September, and on the 11th anchored in Rondova Bay. The natives mustered in cances in strong force, but abandoned the place before the strong force, but abandoned the place before the crew of the Blanche were able to get near enough to fire at them. The village at the head of the bay was then shelled from the ship, and soon destroyed.

A party of sixty men landed, and after rearching among the rules found a hut con-

searching among the ruins found a hut, containing twenty-six human skulls, five of which were evidently those of white men. A quantity of ship stores, such as paints, oils, etc., was also discovered. A number of very fine cances were necessarily left by the natives on the peach and these were also destroyed. The beach, and these were also destroyed. The Blanche then returned to Sydney, calling at New Caledonia. It is hoped that the lesson she has administered to the natives at Rondova bay will produce a salutary effect among the other inhabitants of the Solomon group, who are bp no means so friendly as might be de-

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER HARMON. Reliable information has been received as to Reliable information has been received as to the fate of the Australian schooner Harmon, which left the port of Levuka, Feejee Islands, for the Line Islands, about ten months since, with the purpose of getting a cargo of native laborers. The Harmon scems to have called at Hudson's Island, one of the Elise group, and while there the captain and crew, numbering in all eight men, were murdered and eaten by the natives. Measures will soon be taken for aveneing this horrible crime.

avenging this horrible crime,
Captain Daly, formerly commander of the
Spec, a small vessel engaged in the South Sea
Island trade, has been brought on to Frejee by
the Nymph, the same vessel which brought on
the news of the murder of the crew of the Harmon. The contain yet saverated from his starmon. The captain got separated from his ship, and gives the following interesting account of his adventures:—
"While cruising among the Islands collecting

a cargo of cocoanut oil, we put in towards Speiden Island, and I left the ship in a boat manned by five Sandwich men in order to land a raft of oil casks at our oil depot on the island. The mate was left in charge of the vessel; the sea was rough, and the ship being a long way from abore, darkness overtook us before making land, and after the most strenuous ex-ertions to reach the shore we were compelled to cut the casks adrift and try to regain the ship. As, however, it was by this time quite dark, we steered in the wrong direction, and got a long way to leeward of both vessel and Island, and after beating about came, that our boat was fairly out at sea, with neither ship nor land in sight. Under these circumstances I laid a course for the nearest island to leeward of us (St. Augustine's), and reached there in five days, aimost starved to death baying had nothing to est since our line. death, having had nothing to eat since parting from the ship. On making land we found a large number of natives on the beach, who would not follow us to goasbore until they held a council of war as to what was to be done with us. But we were ultimately handed over to an old chief who had first sighted our boat, and who had generously declared to his country-men that if they killed us, as they wanted to do, they must first kill him. This old chief behaved nobly, and provided for us during the whole time of our nine months' stay on St. Augustine's. Unfortunately I fell sick of the measles, and the disease spread like windire smong the natives, no less than 300 of them cying of it. Strange to say, the natives brought each corrse and laid it down in front of me before making away with it, and from that time until I left the island the natives feared me as a spirit who had the power of inflicting disease and death upon them. It was a day of rei among the people when Captain Fuller of the schooner Nymph, having heard at a neighboring island of a white man being at St. Augustine's, came and took me off with my boat's crew of Sandwich Islanders."

UNLOOKED FOR.

An English Lady Sued for Breach of Promise.

A London paper says:—An inquiry took place on Wednesday, before the Queen's Bench in Dubin and a jury, to assess damages in an action brought to recover compensation laid at £2009, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Jackson Marks, lived near Ardee, in the county of Louth, and in 1860 be entered into an engagement to marry the female defendant, Mrs. Rowland, then Miss Smith, who also lived in the county of Louth. Smith, who also lived in the county of Louth. After some time the engagement was broken off, and the plaintiff then went to New Westminster, in British Columbia. While there a correspondence was opened between him and Miss Smith, which led to a renewal of the marriage engagement. The lefters that passed were of the most affectionate letters that passed were of the most affectionate character, and prophesied the happiness the parties would enjoy when the engagement was ratified. In August, 1867, the plaintiff sold off his farm in Columbia to come home to get married When he reached Canada a letter awaited him from Miss Smith, stating that she could not really love him, that the supposed affection was a mistake, and that the engagement must be broken off. She shortly afterwards married Mr. Rowland, who wrote to the plaintiff stating that he had long possessed the affections of the young lady. The letters between the parties were read to the jury, and the injury to the plaintiff by the lady's recession from her engagement commented on. It was alleged that the plaintiff disposed of his farm and left Columbia only because he expected to marry the defendant. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff-damages two hundred pounds,

MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Organized Assassins in Maryland. The Cumberland (Md.) correspondence of the

The Cumberland (Md.) correspondence of the Ballimore American, in speaking of the murder of Douglass Love on Friday last, says:—
"There is a theory generally entertained in this community as to this murder which may or may not be correct, but nevertheless it may be as well to state it briefly. There is known to exist among a certain portion of the miners in this region a secret society called the 'Molly Maguires.' one of whose laws, it is said, fully one of whose laws, it is said, fully recognizes the atrocious crime of assessination.
If a man renders himself obnoxious to this
clan he receives a 'warning,' and if he persists, ber drawing, two will receive the fatallot, who, by the terms of their oath of membership, are sworn to keep the fact secret from their fellow-members, and to proceed to accomplish the foul deed speedily, or themselves incur the same fate. Infinitely horrible as the idea of such an organization may seem to be, it is neverthe-less confidently believed by many that it was by such a mode as this that the assassination of Douglass Love was accomplished. It is be-

lieved that the murderer belonged to other mines than the one over which the victim presided. The fact that many men supposed to have belonged to this society had from time to failed, from some reason or other, to obtain employment from Love, is supposed to have drawn down upon him the vengeance of the murderous clan."

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES.

Secretary McCulloch's Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

The following highly important letter from Secretary McCulioch has been prepared for the use of the Appropriation Committee of the House. It contains the Secretary's estimates for the various departments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the total amount being \$303,000,000. The Appropriation Committee will arrange their bills accordingly:—

cordingly:—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1863.—Sir:—
Agreeably to a joint resolution of Congress of
January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit
for the information of the House of Representatives printed statements of the estimates furthe printed statements of the satisfacts for the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, as follows:—
For civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, in-

ternal revenue, courts, loans, public domain, deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office De-partment, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indian, and the War and Navy Departments

or Pensions..... For the Indian Department..... 4,684,200.00 8 486,018 00 or Naval establishment...... Total...

...\$158,014 011 74 To the estimates are added statements show-ing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Congress of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:

For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

For compensation to the Post Office

Department for mail services....... For the civilization of Indians...... 700 000 00 For arming and equipping the mi-200,000:00 For interest on the public debt 128 690,676 00

For Navy Department ...

It is estimated that of this sum there will be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, \$62,686,491.11, leaving \$5,636,312.26 Total estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, \$303,000,000. It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, that the sum of \$61,536,689 98 may be carried to the surplus fund. H. McCULLOGH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tucaday, Dec. 15 1868. There is more demand for money, but the

rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. Rathroad shares were inactive. Reading sold

Railroad at 531@531, a decline of 1: Camden and Amboy at 1291, no change; and Minebill et 57, no change; 65 was bid for Norristown; ior Lehigh Valley; 294 for Catawissa preerred; and 48 for Northern Central, City Passenger Ballway snares were dull. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; 331 for Green and Coates; and 294

or Germantown. Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 284@281, a

light decline. 20 was bid for Schuylkili Navigation preferred; 72 for Morris Canal preferred and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree. BEFORE BOARDS,

3000 Sch N 68' 82 2d 70% 6 do 339 10 sh C & Am 129% 22 sh Mineh 5 5 80 ah Leb Nav 25% 20 sh Phil & E. Is, 560, 2 10 do 25% 20 sh St Nich Coal. 1 -This morning's gold quotations, reported

by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:— 19:00 A. M. 1354 12:00 M. 1354 10:31 10:31 1354 12:22 P. M. 1354 -Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevern-

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1s81, 114#@114%; old 5-20s, do., 1104@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 107@1074; do., 1865, 1077@1084; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1101; do., 1867, 1101@1101; do., 1868, 1101@1101; 10-40s, 1054@1051. Gold. 1351.
—Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 @1143; do. 1862, 1104@1104; do., 1864, 1064@1074; do., 1865, 1074@108; do., 1865, new, 1094@ 1071; do., 1865, 1073@108; do., 1808, 1104 1104; do., 1867, new, 1094@1104; do., 1868, 1104 @1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1054@1054. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 135@1354. Silver, 1301@1321.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15 .- There is no spirit in the Flour market, but we continue yesterday's quotations. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine, \$6@8.75 for extras, \$8.25@8 25 for spring wheat extra family, \$9@10.75 for winter wheat do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7.50@8 \$ bbi. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is without improvement, there being no demand except for good and prime lots from the local millers. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$1 90@2 05, and some amber at \$2 10@2 15. Rye sells at \$1 60@1 62 % bushel for Western. Corn Is without change. Sales of old yellow at \$1 20; 2500 bushels new yellow at \$2.5.6 \$1, and some new white at 90694c. In Oats there were sales of 8000 bushels Western at 75@78c. Whisky is selling at \$1.01@1 01 % gallon, duty

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—Colton firm at 25c. Flour qu'et, inactive and unchanged. Wheat dult small receiple and prices unchanged. Corn duit and heavy; white, 92695c. Oats firm at 75c. Rye firm at 18*4060 154c. New York State, \$1*20. Pork firm at \$3*756627. Bacon quiet; rib sides. 17c: clear sides, 174(11)40. Shoulders, 14c; harms, 18. Lard active at 14*20. New York Dec. 15.—Stocks steady and duit. Ohicago and Rock Island. 17%; Reading, \$7%; Canton Co., 87%; Erie. 39%; Cleveland and Toledo. 18. Cleveland and Pitsburg, 28; Pitsburg and Fort Wayne. 11c; Michigan Southern, 85%; New York Central, 125%; Virginia 6s, 55%; Hudson River, 125%; 5-20s. 1822, 110%; do. 1864, 1074; do. 1865, 107%; do. new, 110(110)%; 10 4ss, 1854, Gold. 1855, Money, 7 percent. Exchange. 1099; New York Dec. 18.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales at 25%. Flour quiet; the market tayors buyers, but is without decided change. Wheat duit and the market tayors buyers. Corn duil and decideng sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.125(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.125(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.125(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.124(2):13. Oats firmer;

-The market is overstocked with Cabinet

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Northwestern Mails-Lynching Thieves in Tennessee-A Warm Senatorial Contest in Missouri.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Horse Thieves Lynched-Militia Not to be Called Out-Legislative Affairs. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15 .- In Haywood' county, a few days since, a desperade named James Johnson, the leader of a gang of horse thieves, was hung, and the citizens were in hot pursuit of the rest of the gaug. In addition to the other crimes, the scoundrels outraged the persons of a number of negro girls in the neigh-

About the same time and near the same place a negro was lynched after attempting to commit a rape of an old lady. It is now pretty certain that the militia will not be called out. This arises in part from the desperate condition of the State finances, and also from the fact that the Ku-Klux have the good sense to cease their depredations.

The Railroad Omnibus bill, involving nearly \$3,000,000, will come up to-day on its final reading, and it is expected there will be a lively time over it. Its passage is considered pretty certain unless some extraordinary influences are brought to bear against it. The Legislature takes a holiday recess on the 21st inst., to meet again on the 4th of January.

FROM SPAIN.

Surrender of the Cadiz Insurgents-The City Descried-Entry of the Proops. By Atlantic Cable.

Cariz, Dec. 13 -In consequence of General De Roda's proclamation the insurgents surrendered their arms to the American Consul, who, according to the arrangements previously made, turned them over to the military authorities. From 8000 to 10,000 troops and nine war yessels were ready to attack the city at noon. All is quiet now. The flag carried by the insurgents was a tricolor.

Over thirty thousand persons have left the city. There is great distress among the poor who remain, and among those who fled to the adjacent towns. All the foreign consuls and tueir ramilies, except the Swedish and American, left

There are 537 barricades in Cally. The American Consul's house was alled with refugees and women and children.

General De Roda, who had remained about a mile distant from the walls, entered Cadiz at 1 o'clock this afternoon, with all his troops. The insurgents seem satisfied with the result. Their feelings are undoubtedly in favor of a republic. on both sides during the fighting of last week. Heavy rains have prevailed lately, causing frequently interruptions to telegraphic communication, and adding greatly to the sufferings of

the refugees. No arrests have been made nor are any contemplated. The government promises to act magnanimously. Distinguished honors were paid to the American flag during the insurrec-

Troubles on the Increase. MADRID, Dec. 15 .- Notwithstanding the sur render of the Cadiz insurgents, there is a reactionary movement spreading through Spain-Disturbances are prevalent in many places.

The National Guard was again called out yes* terday to prevent the workmen from rising, Families continue to leave Madrid in fear of coming troubles. The poor are in a fearful coudition and business is in general paralyzed,

The Governor of Tarragona telegraphs that the Carlists are fomenting agitations in the environs of Mont Blanche. Associations formed there have branches which extend all over the country. The Marquis Viluna is the President of the organization. It is ostensibly formed for the protection and the unity of Catholicism, but is in reality established for the propagation of absolute principles preparatory to rising in favor of Don Carlos.

THE FAR WEST.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Whe New Denver Pacific Railway.

DENVER, Dec. 15 .- The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver Pacific Ratiway was held yesterday, and re-elected Governor John Evans President. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, with but one exception. The entire capital forthis road, amounting to over \$650,000, has been advanced by citizens of Denver. The road was organized only a few years ago and is now entirely graded, and track laying will be commenced this winter or early in The Northwestern Mails.

OMABA, Dec. 15 .- The Union Pacific Railroad

Company has notified the Post Office Department that the road is ready to carry mails to Evanston, nine hundred and fifty-seven miles west of Omaha.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Dec. 15—A. M.—Consols for money, 924@921; for account, 921. United States Five-twenties, 744. Eric Kailroad, 27; Illinois Cen-LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15-A. M .- Cotton is tending

lownwards; the sales of to day are estimated at 8000 bales. Flour firmer but not higher.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 15-P. M .- Consels for money. 921; and for account, 921@924. full at 741. Railways firmer but not higher, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork flat at 86s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6gd. Cotton at Havre is declining.

This Evening's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15-2:30 P. M .- Cotton easier, but not lower. Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a duliness. Wheat firmer, but not higher. Corn, 58s. 9d. Peas, 46s.

FROM ST LOUIS.

The Mining Districts - The Missouri Senatorial Contest-The V. cant United States Marshalship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. St. Louis, Dec. 15 .- Mr. Wilkinson, editor of the Montana Gazette, arrived here yesterday. He reports a scarcity of snow in the moun-

tains, and the erection of many stamp mills, Placer mining has proved very profitable, one gulch yielding in two weeks over \$50,000 to four men, Merchants throughout the Territory have but a small stock of goods, and will come East with full purses in a few weeks for supplies. Richard Johnson left for Washington yester.

day, strongly endorsed for the position of United States Marshal made vacant by the death of Colonel Rogers.

A large number of officers left last evening to attend the Grand Reunion at Chicago.

The contest for the United S ates Senatorship is getting quite lively. Carl Schurz is believed to have the inside track, but many radicals are strengly opposed to him, and Ben Lane is making carnest efforts for the position. Heuderson hopes, by party division, and with the and of the Democrats to secure his re-election.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15 .- Sally Anderson, who was under sentence of death for arson, and was released on Saturday on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Underwood, on the ground of lilegaity under the fourteenth amendment of the Court that tried her, was rearrested by order of Mayor to-day.

Dr. J. J. Theveatt, a prominent physician of Petersburg, died this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The O'Shay Homicide.

The O'Shay Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER,—Judges Bree ster and Ludiow—District Autorneys Sheppard and Hageri.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Grace, on trial for the marder of John O'Snay, on the 5th oil August has, arts. O'Shay, the widow of the deceased, whose testimony was being given at the adjoarnment of the out yesterday at acon, innished. Cevesoping he of the facts than those sure adjoarnment of the out yesterday at acon, innished. Cevesoping he of the facts than those sure and the adjoarnment of the cut yesterday at acon, innished. Cevesoping he of the facts than those sure and the sure of the sure

whem he was talking of: I know no more about it The Gallen Homicide.

The Gallen Homicide.

In the matter of Dennis McBride and Joseph Greveland, who, being is custofy under a charge of the murder of Michael Gallen, were discharged under the two term rule, were rearrested on a beach-warrant, and for whose discharges a motion was made last sailurdey, his Hener Judge Brewster this morring said that, after consultation with the other Judges this Ocurt was of opinion that the prisoners were entitled to be discharsed, and ordered their liberation, requiring them to enter security in \$1000 each to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce,—Assistant District Attorney Dechert,—Prison cases were before the tourt.

I avia Butter was convicted of larceny,

William Smith was convicted of larceny.

Charles Carter was gunyleted of larceny.

Charles Carter was gunyleted of larceny.

Charles Carter was convicted of larceny.

John Logue and James Hughes were convicted of

larceny.
Thomas Jones was convicted of larceny.
Alfred Foster and Henry Hofner were convicted of arceny.

These characters generally come under the head of sneck thieves," committing the alyest and smallest linds of theits.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Allians. P. J., and Register Lexch.—kegister's Court business was transacted to day.

The Andrade Will Case.

The appeal taken by Miss Edzabath Phillipson Dayong to the decision of the Register in granting letters testamentary to Messrs Peter McCall and E. D. Rosengarten, on the 23d of June last, was argued this morning by Stephen S. Remas, Esq. for the appellant, and Joseph G. Rosengarten for Messra-McCall and Rosengarten. The following document is the nearest approach to a will that was found among the papers of the decessed, and upon it the Register issued letters to these gentlemen:

"I have destroyed all my wills, and this is the beginning of the one I intend to make, and appoint executors thereof my friends Pater McCall and E. D. Rosengarten.

"Philadelphia, 22d July 187."

The grounds taken by the appellant in this contest are:

I. That she is a cousin of Joseph Andrade, the decession of the decession of Joseph Andrade, the decession of Joseph Andrade, the decession of the decession of

The grounds taken by the appellant in this contest are:—

1. That she is a consin of Joseph Andrade, the decased, and is infliciently 'insertated' (in the tanguage of the act of Assambly) to contest the decision of the Register.

2. The paper admitted to probate is no will.

Third. There can be no executors without a will; citing that 'a will is an instrument by which a person makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his decease and which is nown nature ambulatory and revocable during his life. Brown vs. Bette. G. Gurran 2(8. Writimgs are testamentary or etherwise (W. 20. 3 R. 15). An instrument limited by a condition as to its operation, cannot be admitted to probate as a will after the failure of the contingency on the geophearing of which is was to contingency on the leappearing of which is was to have taken effect. Told's Will, 2, Wattsoberg, 145, An executor is he to whom another man commits the execution of that his last will and testament. If Biackstone, 502."

Blackstone 508."

Upon these grounds the appellant contended that she was entitled to letters of administration, for which she sued.

The Court held the matter under cons'deration. NISI PRIUS-Judge Agnew.—Jury trials engage the attention of this Court.

Jeremish S. Black vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company. A set fat against garnishers to recover the sum of \$50,000, alleged to be held by them for James Eldridge. Jurer withdrawn and case continued.

Francis Haslett and Jane, his wife the sum of the sum

James Eldridge, Juror withdrawn and case continued.

Francia Haslett and Jane, his wife, vs. Samuel Hawthorne and Ann, his wife. An action of siander to recover damages for opprobrious names alleged to have been applied by defendants to Mrs. Haslett, The defense alleged that they were spoken in the keat of quarrel, and without mailclous intent. On trial,

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. 448 hegsheads and 33 tierces of sugar, syrup, and sugar-cane juice, claimed by Madeira & Cabada. An information for the feriviture of these goods, which were imported from Manzaullia, in the brig Liva and seized at this port lass spring, on the ground that they were imported frauduently as molasses, upon which the duty is much higher than upon the mere juices. On trial,